QUICK START GUIDE

SET UP.

Press the battery latch to open the battery cover, then line up the contacts to load the battery. Replace the battery cover. Connect the USB cable to the USB power adapter and your phone, plug the adapter into the wall, then turn on your phone.

After you press the Power button, just follow the on-screen instructions to join the Verizon network and learn about navigating your phone.

ALL YOUR APPS.

Your apps live here. Listen to music. Capture photos and videos. Send an email, MMS, or text message.

Tap an app to open it. To rearrange, tap the screen with two fingers, then drag and drop. Two-finger tap again when finished.

YOUR BEST FRIENDS GO HERE.

Get direct access to your favorite contacts. Text or call a favorite without digging through your phone book.

To add a contact to your Favorites, tap the (+) sign, then select the contact you want to add from the list. Tap any photo to call, message, or see detailed information. Tap ALL CONTACTS to see all your friends.

APPS ⟷ FAVORITES

IF YOU WANT TO TALK.

Open the phone and press the PHONE key. Dial the number on screen or use the keyboard, then tap Call. While in a call, slide your finger right to open the dial pad. When a call comes in, "peel back" the screen to answer, tap Text to respond with a message, or Ignore to send the call to voicemail.

To check your voicemail messages, press the PHONE key then press and hold #1.

ON CAMERA.

Press the CAPTURE button to go to the Camera app. To switch modes, tap the screen, then tap To Photo or To Video.

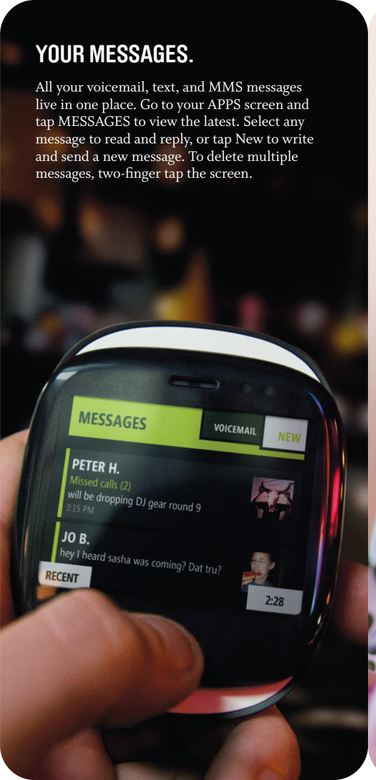
Photos - Press the CAPTURE button or tap the on-screen camera button to capture.

Video - Press the CAPTURE button or tap the on-screen red record button to start recording; press again to stop.

You can share by email or delete from the preview screen. To view your photos and videos, slide your finger left to go to the Captured screen.

YOUR MESSAGES.

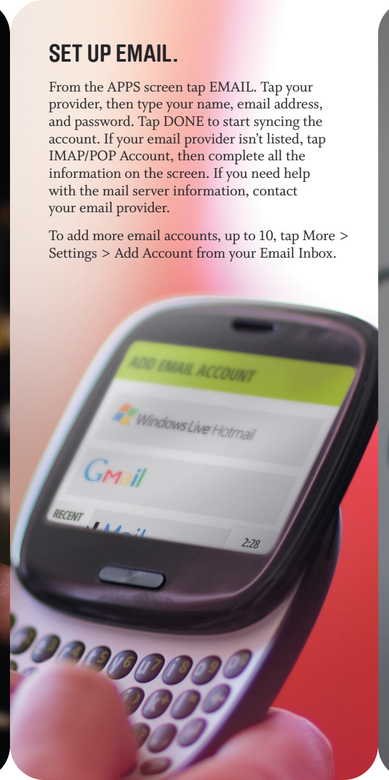
All your voicemail, text, and MMS messages live in one place. Go to your APPS screen and tap MESSAGES to view the latest. Select any message to read and reply, or tap New to write and send a new message. To delete multiple messages, two-finger tap the screen.



SET UP EMAIL.

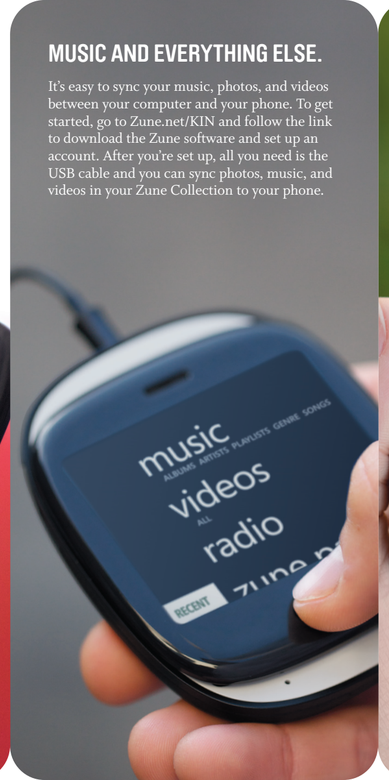
From the APPS screen tap EMAIL. Tap your provider, then type your name, email address, and password. Tap DONE to start syncing the account. If your email provider isn't listed, tap IMAP/POP Account, then complete all the information on the screen. If you need help with the mail server information, contact your email provider.

To add more email accounts, up to 10, tap More > Settings > Add Account from your Email Inbox.



MUSIC AND EVERYTHING ELSE.

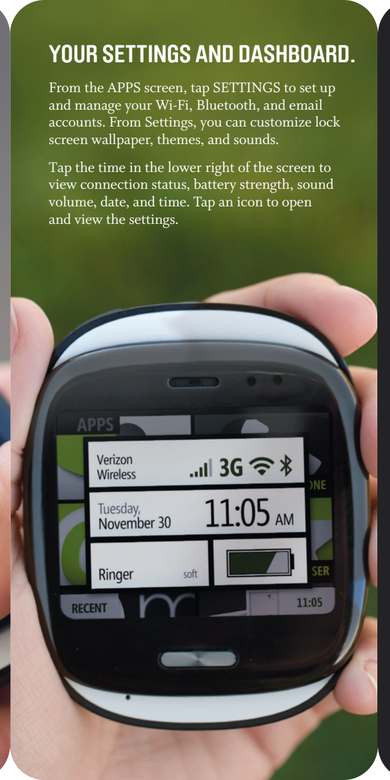
It's easy to sync your music, photos, and videos between your computer and your phone. To get started, go to Zune.net/KIN and follow the link to download the Zune software and set up an account. After you're set up, all you need is the USB cable and you can sync photos, music, and videos in your Zune Collection to your phone.



YOUR SETTINGS AND DASHBOARD.

From the APPS screen, tap SETTINGS to set up and manage your Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and email accounts. From Settings, you can customize lock screen wallpaper, themes, and sounds.

Tap the time in the lower right of the screen to view connection status, battery strength, sound volume, date, and time. Tap an icon to open and view the settings.



RADIO FREQUENCY EMISSIONS

Your wireless device, which contains a radio transmitter and receiver, emits radio frequency energy during use. The following consumer information addresses commonly asked questions about the health effects of wireless devices.

ARE WIRELESS PHONES AND DEVICES SAFE?

Scientific research on the subject of wireless phones and radio frequency ("RF") energy has been conducted worldwide for many years, and continues. In the United States, the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") and the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") set policies and procedures for wireless phones. The FDA issued a website publication on health issues related to cell phone usage where it states that, while research is ongoing, "available scientific evidence—including World Health Organization ["WHO"] findings [in the Interphone study] released May 17, 2010—shows no increased health risk due to radiofrequency (RF) energy, a form of electromagnetic radiation that is emitted by cell phones." The FDA also cites a separate National Cancer Institute program finding that, despite the dramatic increase in cell phone use, occurrences of brain cancer did not increase between 1987 and 2005. You can access the FDA website at **http://www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/ucm212273.htm**. You can also contact the FDA toll-free at **(888) 463-6332** or **(888) INFO-FDA**. The FCC has its own website publication stating that "[t]here is no scientific evidence that proves that wireless phone usage can lead to cancer or other problems, including headaches, dizziness or memory loss." This publication is available at **http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/cellular.html** or through the FCC at **(888) 225-5322** or **(888) CALL-FCC**. The National Cancer Institute ("NCI") states that concerns about the potential health effects of using cellular phones—"and specifically the suggestion that using a cell phone may increase a person's risk of developing brain cancer—are not supported by a growing body of research on the subject." You can access NCI's review of the research at **http://www.cancer.gov/ncicancerbulletin/NCI_Cancer_Bulletin_092308/page7**. The WHO's Interphone study is the largest study of cell phone use and brain tumors ever undertaken. WHO summarized its conclusions concerning Interphone as follows: "Overall, no increase in risk of glioma or meningioma was observed with use of mobile phones. There were suggestions of an increased risk of glioma at the highest exposure levels, but biases and error prevent a causal interpretation. The possible effects of long-term heavy use of mobile phones require further investigation." The WHO's comments on Interphone are available at: **http://www.iarc.fr/en/mediacentre/pr/2010/pdfs/pr200_E.pdf**. WHO's publication of Interphone is available at **http://www.oxfordjournals.org/our_journals/ije/press_releases/freepdf/dyq079.pdf**; see also, Interphone Appendix 1 (**http://ije.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/data/dyq079/DC1/1**), and Appendix 2 (**http://ije.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/data/dyq079/DC1/2**).

WHAT DOES SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE (SAR) MEAN?

In 1996, the FCC, working with the FDA, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other agencies, established RF exposure safety guidelines for wireless devices in the United States. Before a wireless device model is available for sale to the public, it must be tested by the manufacturer and certified to the FCC that it does not exceed limits established by the FCC.

One of these limits is expressed as a Specific Absorption Rate, or "SAR." SAR is a measure of the rate of absorption of RF energy in the body. Tests for SAR are conducted with the wireless device transmitting at its highest power level in all tested frequency bands. Since 1996, the FCC has required that the SAR of handheld wireless devices not exceed 1.6 watts per kilogram, averaged over one gram of tissue. Although the SAR is determined at the highest power level, the actual SAR value of a wireless device while operating can be less than the reported SAR value. This is because the SAR value may vary from call to call, depending on factors such as proximity to a cell site, the proximity of the wireless device to the body while in use, and the use of hands-free devices.
For more information about SARs, see the FCC's OET Bulletins 56 and 65 at **www.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Technology/Documents/bulletins, www.fcc.gov/oet/ea**. You may also wish to contact the manufacturer of your wireless device.

CAN I MINIMIZE MY RF EXPOSURE?

If you are concerned about RF, there are several simple steps you can take to minimize your RF exposure. You can, of course, reduce your talk time. You can place more distance between your body and the source of the RF, as the exposure level drops off dramatically with distance. The FDA/FCC website states that "[h]ands-free kits can be used with wireless devices for convenience and comfort. These systems reduce absorption of RF energy in the head because the phone, which is a source of the RF emissions, will not be placed against the head. On the other hand, if the phone is mounted against the waist or other part of the body during use, then that part of the body will absorb more RF energy. Wireless phones marketed in the U.S. are required to meet safety requirements regardless of whether they are used against the head or against the body. Either configuration should result in compliance with the safety limit." Also, if you use your wireless device while in a car, you can use a wireless device with an antenna on the outside of the vehicle. You should also read and follow your wireless device manufacturer's instructions for the safe operation of your wireless device.

DO WIRELESS DEVICES POSE ANY SPECIAL RISKS TO CHILDREN?

The FDA website states that "[t]he scientific evidence does not show a danger to any users of cell phones from RF exposure, including children and teenagers." The FDA website further states that "[s]ome groups sponsored by other national governments have advised that children be discouraged from using cell phones at all. For example, the Stewart Report from the United Kingdom ["UK"] made such a recommendation in December 2000. In this report a group of independent experts noted that no evidence exists that using a cell phone causes brain tumors or other ill effects. [The UK's] recommendation to limit cell phone use by children was strictly precautionary; it was not based on scientific evidence that any health hazard exists." A copy of the UK's leaflet is available at **http://www.dh.gov.uk** (search "mobile"), or you can write to: NRPB, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0RQ, United Kingdom. Copies of UK's annual reports on mobile phones and RF are available online at **http://www.iegmp.org.uk** and **http://www.hpa.org.uk/radiation/** (search "mobile"). Parents who wish to reduce their children's RF exposure may choose to restrict their children's wireless device use.

WHERE CAN I GET FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT RF EMISSIONS?

For further information, see the following additional resources (websites current as of April 2005).

U.S. Food and Drug Administration
FDA Consumer Magazine, November–December 2000
Telephone: **1-888-INFO-FDA**
http://www.fda.gov (Under "c" in the subject index, select **Cell Phones > Research**)

American National Standards Institute
1819 L Street, N.W., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: **1-202-293-8020**
www.ansi.org

IMPLANTABLE MEDICAL DEVICES

A minimum separation of six (6) inches should be maintained between a wireless phone and an implantable medical device, such as a pacemaker or implantable cardioverter defibrillator, to avoid potential interference with the device. Persons who have such devices:

- Should ALWAYS keep the wireless phone more than six (6) inches from their implant able medical device when the wireless phone is turned ON;
- Should not carry the wireless phone in a breast pocket;
- Should use the ear opposite the implantable medical device to minimize the potential for interference;
- Should turn the wireless phone OFF immediately if there is any reason to suspect that interference is taking place.
- Should read and follow the directions from the manufacturer of your implantable medical device.

If you have any questions about using your wireless phone with such a device, consult your health care provider. For additional information, see **www.fda.gov/cellphones/**.

CAUTION: AVOID POTENTIAL HEARING LOSS

Prolonged exposure to loud sounds (including music) is the most common cause of preventable hearing loss. Some scientific research suggests that using portable audio devices, such as portable music players and cellular telephones, at high volume settings for long durations, may lead to permanent noise-induced hearing loss. This includes the use of headphones (including headsets, earbuds, and Bluetooth® or other wireless devices). Exposure to very loud sound has also been associated in some studies with tinnitus (a ringing in the ear), hypersensitivity to sound, and distorted hearing. Individual susceptibility to noise induced hearing loss and other potential hearing problems varies. The amount of sound produced by a portable audio device varies depending on the nature of the sound, the device, the device settings, and the headphones. You should follow some commonsense recommendations when using any portable audio device:

- Set the volume in a quiet environment and select the lowest volume at which you can hear adequately.
- When using headphones, turn the volume down if you cannot hear the people speaking near you or if the person sitting next to you can hear what you are listening to.
- Do not turn the volume up to block out noisy surroundings.
  If you choose to listen to your portable device in a noisy environment, use noise cancelling headphones to block out background environmental noise.
- Limit the amount of time you listen. As the volume increases, less time is required before your hearing could be affected.
- Avoid using headphones after exposure to extremely loud noises, such as rock concerts, that might cause temporary hearing loss. Temporary hearing loss might cause unsafe volumes to sound normal.
- Do not listen at any volume that causes you discomfort. If you experience ringing in your ears, hear muffled speech or experience any temporary hearing difficulty after listening to your portable audio device, discontinue use, and consult your doctor.

YOU CAN OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THIS SUBJECT FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:

American Academy of Audiology
11730 Plaza American Drive, Suite 300
Reston, VA 20190
Voice: **(800) 222-2336**
Email: **info@audiology.org**
Internet: **www.audiology.org**

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders
National Institutes of Health
31 Center Drive, MSC 2320
Bethesda, MD USA 20892-2320
Voice: **(301) 496-7243**
Email: **nidcdinfo@nih.gov**
Internet: **www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/hearing**

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
Hubert H. Humphrey Bldg.
200 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20201
Voice: **1 800 CDC INFO (1 800 232 4636)**
Internet: **www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/noise/default.html**

DRIVE RESPONSIBLY

When behind the wheel, safe driving is your responsibility and it should always be your first priority. Scientific research on the subject of wireless phone use and driving has been conducted worldwide for several years. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), the available research indicates that using a wireless phone while driving degrades a driver's performance, whether it is a hands-free or hand-held wireless phone. NHTSA advises that the "safest course of action is to refrain from using a cell phone while driving." NHTSA's policy on "Cell Phone Use While Driving," as well as Frequently Asked Questions on the subject, are available at **www.nhtsa.gov** (click on "Traffic Safety" then on "Drowsy and Distracted Driving"). For your well being and the well being of those around you, you should consider turning your phone off and allowing calls to go to Voice Mail while you are driving. If you choose to use your wireless phone while driving, several jurisdictions have adopted "hands-free" and other restrictions on the use of wireless devices while driving. It is your responsibility to know and to comply with the law in your area.

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